THE VIOLIN EVOLUTION

Some Primitive Stringed Instruments and How They Are Made.

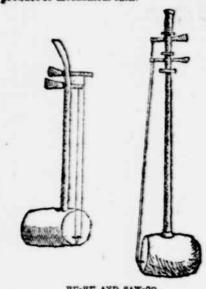
IN THE REALM OF MUSIC.

How Musical Instruments May Be Divided-With but a Single String-Where the Bow is Drawn Between Two Strings-From China, Siam, India and Egypt.

Written for The Evening Star.

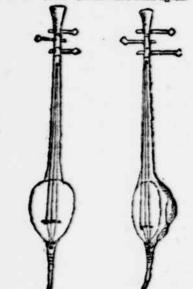
A BRIEF EXCURSION INTO THE REALM of music and its instruments may not be without interest at this time, when from grove and river mountains and seashove, its notes of joyousness are heard on every breeze. It seems that from the first man's art though not bis present skill, and his instruments, though not an orchestra, were in many respects similar to those of today.

These may be roughly divided into rattles, instruments of percussion, as drums and cymbals, wind instruments of reed and metal and string instruments to be picked or vibrated with the bow, as harp and violin. Look at the last and trace its growth, with many intervals and steps of progress omitted for want of space, and see how from the crudest beginnings he has followed out and elaborated his arst idea until he has reached the violin, the king of instruments, the most marvelous product of mechanical skill.



The first in order we choose at random is the hu-hu from China. The body consists of a secfoint and again some five inches further along, affording a cylindrical box, the bottom or septum end of which is then cut through with sound holes in the form of flowers or lace work and the onen end covered with thin wood, near tion of bamboo, cut across at its septum or peated in this class of instruments not designed for fingering, the bow is passed between the strings and by a turn of the wrist is brought to bear on the strings alternately in order to pro

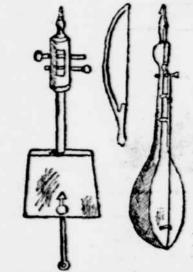
Next in order of improvement, though not spects superior to our violin." A pretty high stituted for the bamboo, and the open end covered with a parchment or other thin skin, over which the strings were drawn, and through the bottom flowers or other beautiful designs were carved. This instrument, known as the saw-oo, is Siamese, and has a purity and strength of tom over that of the former, as might be expected from the superior firmness of its mater has two silken strings, between which the bow to inserted. The neck is of rosewood. These instruments are capable of nothing more than a monotonous strumming, a simple change from one note to another and back again.



The saw-tai, likewise from Siam, shows marked improvement in instrumentality as in art. The body is made of the black coco de mer, a name given to the nut by the Siamese

lo whom it was known in nature, but picked up, cast upon the seashore and supposed to be of marine growth. In fact it grows on the Islands of Sychles. It is large some twelve inches long—and formed in two or three lobes. This is halved longitudinally and a skin strongly cemented upon it. It has three silken strings, which are passed together through a single hole in the neck to the tuning pegs within.

brass and ivory, beautifully carved and or-namented, as is the horn-shaped foot. The back is often inlaid with gold and jeweled. hack is often initial with gold and jeweled. There are no frets, the strings being simply pressed with some uncertainty against the sylindrical neck. Due to the strings not being tharply limited the tone is not crisp and well sefined, but rather hazy. This very dreamlness is its merit. The natives sit upon the ground cross-legged, holding it slightly inslined, and accompanying the voice render a loft though firm and sweet music with no bar



QUBAB OF EGYPT AND THE GURLA OF MONTENEGRE The raba'b el mooghun' vee or rebab is an Arab and Egyptian instrument of the class in will and he will quote Scripture to make his which the body is a constructed frame with position respectable. Arab and Egyptian instrument of the class in parchment belly and an iron bar running through it and into the neck and head, which serves to strengthen it and also provide a foot. It is open at the back. It has neither the beauty of form nor fineness of tone belonging to the instruments of the far east, but is not without merit in accompanying the voice. The increase of firmness, so long as elasticity is not destroyed, insures strength and clearness of

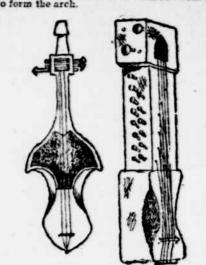
the best of the world, belongs to Araby the blessed. When it is strung with one string it is called the "singers' viol," when with two the "poets' viol." Quite as consistently it bears an astropolation of the strung with the consistently it bears an astropolation of the strung with the consistently it bears an astropolation with the consistent with the consistent

riol." Quite as consistently it bears an astrological sign.

A sharp transition is here made from a body found almost ready made in nature, which in all departments has been man's first implement, tool or weapon, to one of his own conconstruction, generally and at first in imitation of that furnished him by nature.

The gusia is the instrument of Montenegro, in which the body is hellowed out of wood, the neck and it forming one piece. Over this a coarse skin is stretched, after first soaking for a long time, and then attached by means of brads. It has but one string, passing over a oracle. It has but one string, passing over a very primitive form of bridge, which may be limited by holding with the finger present

against the neck. It has no frets, but incised lines, which, I believe, were introduced for a similar purpose. In general the body is spoon shaped and the tone is far from truly musical. The bow is quite as crude in construction, cut in a short stem with an offshoot bent over to form the arch.



INDIAN CHIKARA AND SABANGI.

In the line of hand-hollowed instruments though without doubt independently and indulging some fancy in construction, unless perhaps there was some tonic result to be secured which escapes our attention, the people

lower is covered with parchment. It has three horse hair strings, each composed of a number of hairs, though not twisted or braided. Be-neath these are four brass sympathetic wires. The use of these, like their abandonment later on, marks an era. In a body so small and so little adapted to giving forth volume of tone the introduction of such reinforcement raised the instrument to the grade of a concert piece.

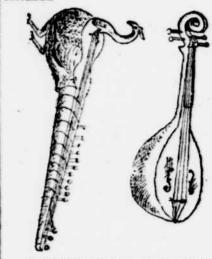
While the purpose of leaving the upper or neck half of the body open is hardly compre-hensible, the ingenuity displayed in this piece is so pronounced that we may not doubt some-thing was gained by it. The stretching of a done, but men remained long content with what they had made. At this point, however, we observe a clearly defined effort toward the study and making of forms for better tonic effects.

THE SARANGI.

an instrument of India, possesses the least of all that had gone before. It is cut out of wood, the walls being left with abundant solidity and the entire body and neck open at the back. Parchment is stretched over to form the belly, the neck being covered on the same side or front with wood. It has four catgut strings and seven sympathetic brass wire strings be-neath, entering the neck at different distances to the tuning pegs. It is beautifully orna-mented all over with a dark green enameled ground and gold tracery.

Mr. Meadows Taylor says: "Execution on it

silk strings are drawn. This was played upon by a horse-hair bow. A curious fact, often repeated in this class of instruments not leave the solidity of frame and the sympathetic strings. It is used by Mohammed and the sympathetic strings. Hindoo musicians. A friend of mine, a vio-linist from England, when I asked him in Bombay, told me he preferred it to his own violin for concert pieces. For the execution of chro-matic passages and harmonies it is in some re-



A Hindoo instrument known as the taus or mayuri carries out the same purpose in very much the same way. It is of wood, resembling in form the peacock, of equally substantial construction with the sarangi, and strung with four brass and one steel strings and fifteen sympathetic wires. Its contribution to progress is sixteen frets placed along the tail of the bird, the first used of those aids to execution in fingering.

A curious feature of this instrument is an ivory nut near the tuning pegs, over which the strings pass. The end of this toward the bass string is ornamented with an elephant's head

Again, from India we have the alabu sarangi, which brings us still nearer the modern violin which brings us still nearer the modern violin invented by Gaspard de Salo in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The body is made of a large gourd with belly of thin wood slightly convex. It has four catgut and five sympathetic wire strings. We find here four marked features of the modern violin—the arched belly, f-shaped sound holes, finger board and scroll head.

THE ADVANCE IN THE ART on its mechanical side and in what is implied thereby the science of tone is marked. Even in these limited illustrations the subject almost describes itself. But the museum at Dresden contains thousands of pieces telling the same story of progress, while the collection at the United States National Museum, though much younger, is ample for the needs of students.

The violin of today is a work of passing beauty of construction and expresses a profound knowledge of mechanics, as of musical tones and harmonic proportions. But it is intones and harmonic proportions. But it is in-teresting and instructive to observe how much has been derived from the east, whence came so much of art and poetry and song.

From the Ram's Horu.

Whenever the devil wants to perform a piece of extraordinary meanness he puts on his Sunday clothes and assumes a very solemn look. No man ever performed an outrageously wrong deed in his life without first persuading himself that he had a good motive for doing it. not be so dangerous.

If the devil had to do all his work with his own naked hands, without any help from God's children, he would have to give up the battle

Every wrong against the rights of man ever committed has tried to hide itself from the light of righteous judgment by crawling under the mantle of religion.

Nobody reads the Bible any closer than the devil does, and nobody goes to church more regularly than he

regularly than be. He never stays away on account of rough roads or bad weather.
Crowd the devil into a corner whenever you

No matter what the devil wants to do, from polygamy to selling whisky, he will try to make you believe that the Bible gives him authority

It is the Law.

from the Buffalo Express.

Here is a little incident which may happen in San Francisco almost any time under the operation of the Chinese exclusion law: Officer-"I hear a new Chinaman has arrived at your house without accounting for himself to the emigration officers?"

Ah Wang—"There has."

"Is he a returned merchant? Has he ever been in the country before?"

"He has not."

"Then I suppose you know it is against the law for him to stay here?"

"I did not know it."

"Well, it is so. Produce him."

"But he is only a baby. He was hore this

morning."

"That makes no difference. Unless he can prove a previous residence in the United States he will have to be sent back to the country where he came from. The law

STORY OF A MAMMOTH.

A Giant Beast to Be Shown at the Chicago Fair.

A MONSTER OF THE PAST.

How It Was Put Together From a Model of a Real Mammoth-What the Animal Was Like and How It Boamed in Herds Through Biberia-A Carcass Buried in Ice.

A MAMMOTH IS TO BE EXHIBITED AT the world's fair in Chicago. The mighty India invented the chikara. The body is animal, which is a "restoration" of an actual bollowed out of a single piece, including the neck, in a singular form, which admits of a waist being formed at the sides for more convenient play of the bow.

original that lived centuries or so ago, has been put up at a natural science workshop in Rochester, N. Y. Its tremendous size may best be venient play of the bow.

All the upper half is left open, while the suggested by comparing it with the greatest elephant known-Jumbo. Jumbo was eleven feet high. This colossal beast stands sixteen feet in height. Its length is twenty-six feet the body is thirty feet in circumference and the distance between the tips of the tusks is fourteen feet. The tusks are fourteen feet long and one foot in diameter at the base. The sole of each foot is three feet across. Between the short, post-like forelegs a man can stand upright with his hat on. The skin is clethed all over with long, dark, shaggy hair.

ACTUAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE ORIGINAL.

This vast creature, which is destined to excite the awe-struck admiration of millions at the Columbian exposition, has not been put together without accurate knowledge of the extinct original to go upon. Bones of the latter, among those of a hundred of its species, are stored away in the Royal Natural History Museum at Stuttgart, Wurtemburg. From careful measurements of these the exact dimensions of the animal were first obtained, and on this basis of certainty a framework was put up of timber and iron for the body and head. Over this the fleshy contour was skillfully shaped and the whole was covered by a skin made of paper mash. The trunk was molded in paper mash also, and the great tusks were made out of wood, enameled to represent ivory.

Finally a coat of shargy hair was added, dyed
the proper color, and thus was produced, as
nearly as science and art could accomplish it. the verisimilitude of the living mammoth which once thundered through the forests and jungles of this continent, as well as of the old vorld. The hair was rendered incombustible by steeping it in a solution of tungstate of soda. How it was known what the beast's hair was like will presently appear.

WHERE THE MAMMOTH'S BONES ARE FOUND. Although history has preserved no mention of the animal in a living state, its bones are cattered over the whole of Europe and northrn Asia as far as Bering strait. Even on the American side of the strait they occur in abundance. Over all the United States a different species of the same enormous animal has left its remains, and still another species is known to have ranged in South America. Like modern clephants, the mammoths probably delighted in water and mire, and enjoyed wal-lowing in mud. This instinct tempted them into treacherous bogs, where they seem some-times to have sunk, for their bones are frequently preserved in beds of peat, the entire skeleton being occasionally found in an erect

Thus their osseous parts were kept intact for ages, and in northern Siberis their tusks, dug up, are so plentiful as to supply a large part of the world's demand for ivory. The quantity of such remains dispersed over that entire re-gion is simply amazing. The soil of certain Laichovian Isles, north of 'he mouth of the River Seva. The native Siberians, unable otherwise to account for the presence of these great bones under ground and frezen in the eternal ice, believe them to be those of a gigantic species of mole, which burrows in the carth, living on roots and only appearing during the darkest nights, when they cannot be seen. It is astonishing enough to consider what was therds of these beasts must have connect the plains in past times to have left behind them such mulitudinars remaints. ach multitudinous remnants.

discovered in Europe were supposed by con-

temporary naturalists to be those of giant men. and as late as 1577 an eminent professor at Lucerne constructed from a pelvis and a thigh bone a man nineteen feet high. Nor was the strings pass. The end of this toward the bass string is ornamented with an elephant's head and the treble end with a peacock's. Among the Chinese fowls are supposed to follow, in fact, as do the names of the notes, the sounds in nature, of which the peacock's is believed to be the highest and the elephant's the lowest.

A PRIMITIVE VIOLIN.

bone a man inheteen feet high. Nor was the mistake so altogether supprising, inasmuch as manmuch bones are remarkably similar to those of a human being. The vertebrae of the backbone seem only magnified copies of human vertebrae; the shoulder blade looks as if it belonged to a gigantic man, and the pelvis, femur, tarsus, matataryms corpus and meteorarpeal bear matatarsus, corpus and metacarpus all bear mantarsus, corpus and inchestrons an bear similar resemblances. It is certain that the mammoth was contemporary with man, like the cave bear, woolly rhinoceros and saber-toothed tiger, because its bones split open with

AN ASTONISHING DISCOVERY. In 1799 a discovery was made which profoundly agitated the scientific world. During that year a man named Schumachoff, chief of a wandering tribe of Tunguzes, built a cabin for his wife on the borders of Lake Oncoul, and went to search on the seashore for mammoth tusks. One day he saw in an icy cliff a shapeless mass which piqued his curiosity. About a year afterward, passing this point, he observed that the object in the ice cliff was observed that the object in the ice cliff was more detached from the ice than it had been before. He noticed two long projections, but he could not yet tell what they were. Toward the close of the next summer the whole side of the animal projected beyond the wall of ice. The chief returned now to his cabin on the shore of Oncoul, and told his discovery to his wife and triends. They were seized with con-

sternation.

The old men told over again the stories they had heard from their fathers, stories of a like monster seen once in an ice cliff of the same peninsula, and they told what their fathers had said of the calamity which befell the discoverer and his household. They perished miserably, every one. Schumachoff was terrified and fell sick. On his recovery avarice began to get the better of superstition. The ice cliff was explored again, but the mammoth was found still imbedded. At last, toward the close of the fifth year after the first discovery. close of the fifth year after the first discovery, the ice had melted so much that the great beast had slid down along an escarpment more than 200 feet high and lodged on a bank of sand on the seashore. Here Schumachoff found his mammoth and cut off the tusks, which he sold for 50 rubles. which he sold for 50 rubles.

WHAT A MAN OF SCIENCE FOUND.

Two years afterward a man of science went to the locality and found the mammoth, but not as Schumachoff had left it. There had been hard times on the shores of that iey sea and the people had cut up the flesh of the mammoth and fed it to their dogs. White bears, wolves, foxes and gluttons had picked the bones. The head was still covered with skin. The brain remained in the skull, but was somewhat dry. The eyes remained in the sockets and through all the years of entombment—perchance a hundred thousand—they had lost but little except their luster. One of the ears was entire and was furnished with tufts of hair. The skin—dark gray in color—was furnished with bristle-like hairs from four to eighteen inches in length, another covering of thick-set hairs four inches long, and, filling the interval between the hairs, a coat of wool. On the neck was a long and shaggy mane.

THE ORIGINAL IN ST. PETERSBURG All that remained was at once carefully collected, including more than thirty pounds of fur. The tusks, which luckily had not been sawed up, were repurchased from the ivory merchant who had bought them, and the whole was transported to St. Petersburg, where the mounted skeleton at present stands in the Imperial Museum, the original skin still remaining attached to the head and feet. The individual was a comparatively small one, being only nine feet high and sixteen feet long, exclusive of tusks.

OTHER SIMILAR DISCOVERIES were made more recently. In 1843 a mam-moth was found by Midendorf, a Russian nat-uralist, on the Tas, between the Ohi and the

Yenesi, in so perfect a state of preservation that the bulb of the eye, with which the animal looked out upon the world 100,000 years ago, is still kept in the museum at Moscow. Another carcass was discovered in the same year near the river Taimyr imbedded in clay and sand. COTTHE HABITS OF BUTTERFLIES AF-The name mammoth, now accepted as an adjective synonym for bignoss in anything from a minstrel troupe to a hotel, comes from the Russian "mamant"—a name applied by the native tribes to the suppositious beast that burrows underground. They believe that it perishes whenever by any chance it is exposed to light. WHERE MAMMOTHS BOAMED.

creatures along with it.

TWO-HORNED RHINOCEROBES

that was set up has crumbled only beneath suns of many thousand summers.

n seems to have bee

strange as they were gigantic.

From the New York Sun.

toward the flies again.

A NOVEL DUEL ON A BAR.

Six Bottles and \$60 Wagered on the Result.

A number of flies had settled on one end of

the bar at a well-known uptown resort the

other afternoon, attracted by a few drops of a

sweet drink that had been spilled. A group of

tippling flies were objects of no interest to

dish-brown ent moving in a very business-

like manner toward the flies. The presence of

an ant of that kind in such a place was some-

thing so unheard of that every person in the

house became interested in it at once. The

four inches of the flies, and then stopped and

seemed to be making a reconnoissance. Pres-

The flies were apparently so much engaged

until it was close to the unsuspecting flies,

one of its wings. This created a panic among

by its remaining comrades.

They might have succeeded in getting the

and won on the exciting ant and fly duel, which

On the Gun.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

Through the Shenandoah's giade

Marched an army in retreat, Orderly as on parade,

Resolute its leader's mien,

Heavy-hearted, poor, oppressed,

Ne'er by kindly hand caressed,

Limping many a league. On she trod to be made free-

For dim dreams of liberty Gave her power to do. When the general saw the child

Patting her dark face.

Overcome with sore fatigue.

Hungry, faint and helpiess, too-

Moved was he with pitying grace,

Stooping down he gently smiled,

Thoughtless of all praise or blame In chivalry of heart.

Safe was she from slavery's harms

When the hero, nobler none, Raised her in his own brave arms

Glowed his soul with holy hue, Swept by chords of sympathy By an impulse true.

Leaped the flame of liberty,

Faithful to his country's fame. His to act a patriot's part.

With their sabers keen.

Though the foeman pressed it sore

'Mong those soldiers, war-worn, wild, By the canon's blackened mouth, Barefoot, bleeding, crept a child Of the sunny south.

Patient in defeat. Fearless was the front it bore,

ently it advanced in a cautious, sidling manner

hem until one of the group discovered a red-

customers of the place stood near, but the

the mustodon survived on this continent to

CONFOUNDED WITH MASTODON

naturalist to a writer for THE STAR. "You will find few of them abroad in the fields before 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning, and by 7 in the summer evening, long before nightfall, nearly every one will be tucked away for the night, with shut wings and antennæ packed between In the days when the mammoths roamed in them, re sting beneath some leaf or clinging to herds through northern Siberia the climate of a grass blade. that region must have been comparatively mild. that region must have been comparatively mild. It could not have been very warm, because in that case their long fur would not have been required, but it was doubtless temperate. Suddenly there came a frigid change. If it had been gradual the animals would have slowly migrated southward, but evidently it came all at once. The gigantic beasts congregated for shelter in valleys, where they were over-THE BREAKPAST. "The butterflies' first thought on rousing themselves for the day is breakfast. Off they go, probing every flower for its sweet juice. Usually their day is mostly spent in this em-

ployment. Some are less greedy or more lazy than others, devoting long hours to sunning helter in valleys, where they were over-whelmed by snow drifts, and lay down to die themselves and gently half-opening and shutbeneath fleecy avalanches, which were finally transformed into solid ice. This ice, compos-ing glaciers, was swept through the gorges to-ward the Arctic ocean, carrying the buried creatures along with it. ting their dainty wings. Many kinds are decidedly pugnacious. Such Many Ends are decidedly pugnacious. Such a one will perch on the tip of a twig and dash flercely at the first butterfly that passes, especially if it be one of its own species. Then the two, circling about each other rapidly, will mount skyward, until presently they part and the pursuer goes back to the very same twig once more and there awaits another foe.

However, such butterflies do not limit their attacks to others of their kind. Almost any have been found similarly entombed. Thus their mummified bodies were scattered along the shores of the great northern sea. Some must have escaped the first great cataclysm, but

attacks to others of their kind. Almost any anglewing, if you toss your hat in the air, will winter dire and permanent was on the march; the mammoth population struggled vainly against the despotism of frost, and the empire fly at it and circle around it with the utmos ferocity. The little American copper butterfly, one of the smallest species, will go for very bulky grasshoppers that come within its range FOND OF WATER.

QUEER WAYS OF BUTTERPLIES.

me of the Habits of an Insect That Began

I ford a very interesting study," said a

The mammoth is often confounded mis-"Some butterflies are particularly fond takenly with the mastodon. There was cerwater. You will sometimes see them on the tainly a resemblance between the two, but the brinks of roadside pools, hundreds of them tospecies were altogether distinct, as is most congether thronging about the puddles, with wings clusively shown by the differing formation of erect and standing as close as they can be packed. The 'tiger swallow-tails' crowd around lilac blossoms, drinking the juice until they become intoxicated, so that one can catch them easily with his hand. The 'milkweed heir respective teeth. The great American roboscidian in the new world in the same age when the mammoth was so egregiously con-spicuous in the old world. Evidence exists that butterfly mounts to lofty heights, as no other butterfly does, and plays about in ceaseless gyrations. Occasionally a crowd of butterflies will swarm upon a bush so thickly as to change late a date at did the primeval mammoth in Europe. The Indians retain well-defined tradi-Europe. The Indians retain well-defined tradi-tions of the animal. Some of their ancient mounds are built in the shape of the mastodon. To this day they refer to the beast as the "grandfather of the buffalo," relating that the its appearance by their color. Some kinds of butterflies seem to be nauseous to the taste, so so that birds will not touch them, and butterflies of other species imitate their coloring closely in order to obtain like immunity from giant species was wiped out by the Great Spirit because it destroyed other game. Mastodons in great numbers became mired in shallow lakes of the west, long since dried up, from the IN GREAT SWADNE

"Butterflies are often seen in vast swarms. A former beds of which their bones are dug up today in great numbers. Their skeletons are light house keeper on Lake Ontario was greatly annoyed one season not long ago by great found sometimes standing erect in beds of peat, numbers of these inaccts which gathered around his light so as to obscure it. Electric lights in What a wonderful thing it would be if one could catch a glimpse of things as they were during that epoch of old when this continent— the real old world, spread from Atlantic to Pacities attract numerous butterflies fro country, and entomologists have taken advan-tage of this fact to secure many very desirable specimens. Butterflies are peculiarly insects of warm countries; they live in the sun. Nevertheless, there are a few varieties which make their homes in the frigid zone and on the bleakest mountain peaks. cific, when Europe was merely an archipelagowas populated by herds of quadrupeds as that strange extinct population now afford the most interesting study which the science of the present is able to offer to mankind.

SNOWING BUTTERFLIES. "Darwin, in his 'Naturalist's Voyage Around the World,' says: 'One evening when we were about ten miles from the Bay of San Blas, North Patagonia, we saw vast numbers of butterflies in flocks extending as far as the eye could range. Even with a telescope it was not possible to see any space that was free from butterflies. The seamen cried out: "It's snowing butterflies!" The day was fine and calm, as had been the day before, so it cannot be supposed that they had been blown off the land. They must have taken voluntary flight." They must have taken voluntary flight."

IN THE TROPICS. "Observers in India and elsewhere in the tropics have often noticed great swarms of whitish-yellow butterflies proceeding in line along the seacoast. Dr. Shulte, an eminent scientist, relates that in a dead calm in the Baltic sea he steamed for three hours, thirty miles, through a continuous flock of white butterflies of the sort which, as caterpillars, ant hurried along until it was within three or miles, through a continuous flock of white four inches of the flies, and then stopped and butterflies of the sort which, as caterpillars, prey on cabbages. Subsequently the shore was found strewn with the insects. LONG FLIGHTS.

"Early on one October morning a few years in absorbing the strange delicacy they had come upon that they did not notice the apago people on the north side of the main island of Bermuda saw a big cloud coming from the proach of the ant, and even if they had there northwest, which turned out, on approaching. was nothing in the manner of the insect to to be an immense concourse of small yellow the unit it was close to the unsupporting first butterflies, that flitted lazily about over the grassy patches and cultivated fields, as if fatigued after a long voyage over the deep. when it made a sudden dash and seized a fly by time were covered with the insects alighting.
The tendency of certain readish-brown butterflies to swarm along the water's edge in preparation for long flights is well known. Certain gling to escape from its captor. The fly was more than twice the size of the ant, and if the bearing the ant away, whatever its ultimate fate might have been; but the wilv ant undoubtedly had calculated on that when it made its attack on the fly, and by grabbing it by the wing made it impossible for it to have the south Pacific 500 miles from any land."

THE ICEBERG MELTED.

An Unexpected Climax in the Courtship Mr. Kershock. From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

wing made it impossible for it to rise.

In the struggle that followed the ant was tumbled and rolled and pounded about by the big fly, as a bear might tumble a woodchuck which presumed to give it fight. But the ant held on, and presently accomplished what it had set out to do, probably, from the first. It cut the wing from the fly, close to the body, and thus put an end to the insect's power of flight. The attack of the ant on the fly excited the most Yale street, Englewood. The attack of the ant on the fly excited the most intense interest in the group of spectators from the start, and when the ant disabled the fly, after the lively rough and tumble round, a dozen bets were quickly made on the result, the odds being in favor of the ant. the odds being in favor of the ant.

The fly, unable to take wing, tried to escape by running, but the ant was upon it again in a second, and again they wrestled about on the bar. By this time two or three of the fly's companions had recovered themselves sufficiently to comprehend the treuble it was in, and came back to aid it. They plumped down on the wrestler and managed to break its hold on the fly before any further perceptible injury had been done, but the ant dashed boldly to the fight again and graphed on the irrepreachable lawns of this distingue highway of suburban fashion and blows about it afterward. The sun pauses decorously as it passes over Yale street and then hurries reluctantly on to fulfill unavoidable engagements elsewhere. The banana peddler speaks with a modulated voice and a more pronounced Italian accent when he invades its hallowed confines, and the nomadic fish merhadous particular in the conversation will do.

"Is that a splasher or tidy, Mrs. Masham?" says one.

"A splasher. Do look at Miss Fetchet and then burries reluctantly on to fulfill unavoidable engagements elsewhere. The banana peddler speaks with a modulated voice and a more pronounced Italian accent when he invades its hallowed confines, and then nomadic fish merhadous particular in the conversation will do.

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Says on had been done, but the ant dashed boidly to the fight again and grabbed one of the new-comers by the leg. This fly rose from the bar, taking the ant with it, but the ant nipped the leg off, tumbled back on the bar again and without an instant's delay started in pursuit of the crippled fly, which was being helped along by its remaining comrades.

able engagements elsewhere. The banana peddler speaks with a modulated voice and a more pronounced Italian accent when he invades its hallowed confines, and the nomadic fish merchant announces his coming by using a silverpiated horn with an amber mouthpiece instead of the soul-destroying squawker he employs when his wagon wobbles and rattles along 63d. A pale lemon-tinted parlor with vivid permanganate of potash stencilings on the upper borders of the walls. A chandelier of gorgeous and intricate architecture doing its best to illumine the surroundings, but hampered by having nothing but a shelf-worn article of Town of Lake gas on hand to use. A young woman of elaborate bangs and haughty demeanor and a youth of dejected mien who had received a blow and was endeavoring to grin and bear it, but found himself unable to grin. chant announces his coming by using a silverplated horn with an amber mouthpiece instead
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received a blow and was endeavoring to grin
and bear it, but found himself unable to grin.
Such was the general tout ensemble.
"If this is all the answer you have to give
me, Thuringia De Hote," he said, "I don't see
any use in continuing the conversation."
"None at all, Mr. Kershock."
"And I might as well call it a water haul and crippled fly to some place of safety, but the spectators who had bet on the ant interferred at this point and chased the rescuing contingent away. The ant then pitched into the one-winged fly, and after another lively wrestle cut winged fly, and after another lively wrestle cut the remaining wing off. All this time the other flies were making efforts to get to their imperiled companion's assistance, and had to be kept out of the fight by the spectators. After snipping off the fly's second wing the ant boldly grasped the insect by the head, and, throwing it over his shoulder as a lioness might a deer it had captured, trotted off with its prey, climbed down the end of the bar, and disappeared in the hole behind it. Sixty delays

"And I might as well call it a water haul and

disappeared in the hole behind it. Sixty dollars in money and six bottles of wine were lost "It's a pretty ending to all my dreams," he muttered, as if communing with himself. "House over here on Harvard street, ten rooms, modern improvements, nineteen closets, regu-lar boudoir, see straight through dining room of north and south neighbors' houses, and plan all fixed for tennis court on shady side." The young woman smiled a cold, glassy smile, and Mr. Kershock drew on a glove.

"I see it now," he continued. "I might have known it. It was folly in me to think I could win the affection of an iceberg."

He pulled on his other glove, took his bat. shook his head, and went on with increasing sadness:

"I had taken such satisfaction, too, in mak-"I had taken such satisfaction, too, in making a collection of souvenir spoons that I hoped some day—"

"Of souvenir spoons, Mr. Kershock?"

"Yes. Been two years getting them together. What good will they do me now?" he asked, drearily. "There's the Landing-of-the-Pilgrim-Father spoon, the Brockiyn Bridge spoon, the Stock Yards spoon, the Alhsubraby-Moonlight spoon, the Eiffel Tower spoon, and a whole raft of others. Got sixty-seven of them in all, and—"

them in all, and—"
"Sixty-seven souvenir spoons!" exclaimed
Miss De Hote as she rose up, quivering and
panting. "Say it again, Clarence! Say it

panting. "Say it again, Clarence! Say it again!"

"Yes, sixty-seven," he replied in the same dejected way, "and I was going to—"

"Oh, Clarence!"

The proud beauty threw herself in his arms, pillowed her classic Yale street head on his robust Stewart avenue shoulder, and the flickering glare of the consumptive gaslight fell dimly upon a rapturous madden whispering ecstatic nothings in the ear of a wildly astonished youth who wondered if he wasn't going crazy.

Banquets and Dinners.
From the Philadelphia Ledger.
Styling a public dinner a "banquet" is son

word "banquet" is to add more dignity to the word "banquet" is to add more dignity to the occasion, or even to be more upptah or bumptious or "toplofty." "Banquet," from the French and Spanish, means a small bench, a little seat, and when spelled banquetta means a three-legged stool. It has reference to sitting while eating, instead of taking refreshment in "stand-up" fashion, as at one of our Wistar parties or at a free-lunch counter. The truth is that "banquet" is simply a grandloss expression—ambitious and somewhat affected." Echoed by our martial ranks.

That One who blessed a child on earth
Would prospet General Banks.

—DAVID GRAHAN ADER.

THE SUMMER RESORT GIRLS. Why Young Men Are Scarce on the Hotel A Scheme for Improving the Intellects of An-

SOME MURINGS OVER THE WANING GAY SEASON-HOW SUMMER GIRLS ARE UNSUITABLY DRESSED. | Very original purpose.

YOUNG WASHINGTONIAN WROTE TO A a friend recently from a summer resort: "DEAR JACK: I came down here on Thursday. For heaven's sake join me and save my life. I send you the statistics of the place on another sheet, and am." &c.

The statistics were drawn up in the form of table. Here it is:

Number of oid maids (who don't talk scandal transfer of the first transfer of the transfer of Number of men unmarried (engaged... Number of young married women who don't Number of children.

Doubtless this table was an exaggeration, but there is something in it, for the cry still goes forth that there are no men at the summer resorts. Inasmuch as the season is nearly over it can do no harm to look at this important matter candidly and fearlessly. In the first place, it is, of course, inevitable that there should be more women than men at these resorts. Not all men leave the city in the summer. They have occupations from which they cannot take themselves away, and many of them have to make the money that the ladies are spending.
Then, again, those that do go away don't stay
very long, and, as they do not all go at the same time, they are not very many wh are scattered about the broad piazza of a sum-mer hotel. All this is inevitable and cannot be helped, but there are other causes that conspire to produce a scarcity of men which might be helped.

WAY HE RAN AWAY. "What, have you come back? And why?" This inquiry the writer put to a young man countable reason.
"Well," he said, "I will tell you why. There

was only one thing to do down at the springs, and that was to flirt with the girls, and as I couldn't flirt with fifteen girls at the same time I ran away."

Don't you see, young ladies? You have so few men about you in the summer that when you get hold of a man you make too much of him. Really, you sometimes light to possess him. There seems to be a regular competition among nearly all the girls at the hotel to possess a man. Now, unless he is very young an phisticated he doesn't like that. Do know that men are lords of creation? They want to have their own way and they don't like HIS FIGURES NEVER KNOWN TO LIE to be pursued too openly. The result of the pursuit is that the man goes away to some An Illiterate Mathematical Wender From place where there are more men and fewer

There is another thing in which you make a mistake, too, young ladies. Know, then, that you don't as a general thing dress yourselves men would have you dress. LEARNED BY EXPERIENCE.

THE STAR writer made a tour of the summer reled with fourteen different landlords. It is brierwood pipe all day and drank numerous juleps and talked incessantly for sixteen hours a day; that he came home poorer in purse than he had ever believed it possible for a man to be; that he was as cross as a bear and reflected upon the forty-five dear friends he had made, all of whom he has already forgotten; that he was glad to get something to eat; that he was glad not to get anything to drink; that it was pleasant to sleep on a bed that wasn't made of corn cobs and chestnut burrs; that he he wanted to go back fight off, but is now and there is not a person in the world to whom the fact that the girls at the summer resorts don't dress themselves as they should, except to convince the reader that the writer knows what he is talking about. Well, let us take the hotel piazza as the place where all the women may be seen; but here another parenthesis must be pardoned, for the hotel pinzza deserves a few words of description. ON THE HOTEL PIAZZA.

avenue is to Washington, the hotel piazza is to sual composition.

the summer resort. It is the grand rallying He cannot tell how he manipulates figures and smoke; there the girls come to be seen and to see; there the old maids gossip over their come and romp and run races and make themselves obnoxious to everybody. The hotel piazza is not alone for the hotel's guests. The the "cottagers," as they are called—the people who live in boarding houses, all congregate upon the piazza of the big hotel. Let us now step out upon this famous spot and see how the women are dressed. It is about 9:30. You have just finished breakfast and have lighted your pipe. Over in the corner commanding the best view and in the shadiest place are the old ladies glancing to from their results. Yale street. Englewood.

In this recherche, a la mode, and comme il faut Rue de Style of Chicago's intramural southern suburb no rag weed, dog fennel, or mullen-staik ever obtrudes its plebeian personality. No upstart dandelion rears its feathers head on the irreproachable lawns of this distingue highway of suburban featign and september of the conversation will do.

"Is that a splasher or tidy, Mrs. Masham?"

The young man is talking:
"Yes, and the fellows at the Hinkerkooten

Club they wanted me to run for the board of Chorus of maidens: "Oh, how nice!" "But it's no fun being on the board, don't you know, so I told 'em to take Charlie Farwell in my place. You know Charlie?"

Chorus of maidens: "Oh, yes, intimately.

HEREDITY IN MONKEYS.

thropoids by Breeding. MAN OF LARGE MEANS WHO RESIDES STATISTICS OF A POPULAR RESORT—ON THE WALL A in Washington has recently declared his STREET OF THE SUMMER WATERING PLACE - intention, privately, to devote \$100,000 to a

others.

present time.

The idea is that no satisfactory opportunity has ever been afforded for the development of the intellect of the brute. Intelligence, like bodily qualities, is susceptible of improvement through breeding, as every one knows who has thought about the evolution of the dog from the wolf by artificial selection. This rich man proposes that monkeys or apes shall be taken as subjects for experiment, simply because man | pretty thoughts. understands those animals better than he does Let fifty of them, half males and half fe-

males, be placed in a paddock, suitably provided with separate quarters for vided with separate quarters for the sexes. Then have them breed, pair by pair, as shall be directed by those who superintend. Some of them will develop certain abilities more conspicuously than others. For example, certain individuals will exhibit a superior understanding of the commands addressed to them or will show a greater dexterity in the handling of objects. Those which appear sturid are to be exects. Those which appear stupidare to be ex-pelled from the colony, their places being filled by fresh recruits. When a male and a female are found who exhibit the same sort of aptitude in any direction they are to be mated. This process, carried on for generations, would necessarily result in the development of superior characters until finally, after the lapse of twenty-five years perhaps, there would almost certainly be had apes or monkeys far higher in the scale of reason than any known up to the

These putative cousins of the human race have already exhibited a mental and even me-chanical capacity sufficient to give ground for great hopes of possible development in point of intellect. Chimpanzees have been taught to bring things to the table, and the big Langur baboon of India is commonly used in that country today as a servant for working the punkah fans, with which flies are kept away This inquiry the writer put to a young man from dinner tables. Explorer Stanley has who had cut his vacation short for some unact night. This is believed by scientists to be an ab-

surdity, because all the anthropoid and simian tribes are too afraid of fire to render such a thing possible. It is a fact well known that gorillas, while they will gather about a deserted camp five for the sake of warmth, will never "Waiter," said he, in the tone and with the think of keeping the embers alight by adding manner of a man who knew what was what and Nevertheless, every book on natural hiswas determined to have that and nothing else, tory relates many an instance illustrative of these creatures' thinking powers, and there is no question that it could be greatly improved | juicy!" process of judicious breeding. Even a pig can be taught to count up to ten.

Back County in Old Missouri. From the Kansas City Times.

Although the public has heard something of Hazel Hill, what has been said and written of him has generally been guessed at. He is the mathematical wonder of the world, as regards resorts lately. It is needless to say that he fell calculations. "Rube" is as illiterate as a sayin love half a dozen times and that he quar- age and can instantly solve any mathematical almost superfluous to add that he smoked a it were placed before him in type three feet high, nor can he tell a figure seven from a sun if you gave him the distance from the trout, either?

and there is not a person in the world to whom he would confide his secrets. No more to his mother than to you. He believes that all manhis in league to take from him his gift, or, as he puts it, his "mystery." He regards every man in the same way, and that ungovernable fear will no doubt keep him out of sight of the public, as it has for the last twenty years. Though he is mercenary to a degree in his dealings, he does not seem to possess any special desire for riches, but rather evinces the desire to see "fools," as he calls the human family, put to some expense on his account. It makes him feel big to have men hire him to be inter-What Wall street is to New York, what the bition of himself, another evidence of his unu-

stall composition.

He cannot tell how he manipulates figures and computes numerals as with a thought, and this inability to explain bothers him least of all who are aware of the fact. He says he is aware if he could write an arithmetic with his system of calculation as a basis he "could make more money than ten railroads," but he can't do it and doesn't care anything about it. He is satisfied with his lot and has great plans for the future. It is his belief that he came into this world to herald to men that beyond their vision of the science of numbers hes two key to all the mysteries of life. The great work he is to do upon earth has not been outlined to him by the Omniscient, but will be.

Taking him unawares I asked:

"Can you add 26.895,432 to 1,938,548 to 69,538,624,138 to 1,846,023,001 to 14,374 without stopping to figure?"

"That makes 71.473,496,494," said he on the instant, and then he laughed at my surprise.
As I called the numbers to him he added them, having the aggregate of the first two before I had finished the third, and of the whole while I caucht my breath after enumerating to the table with his knite. "Great heaven! Does this establishment expect me to sit here for four months watting for to be served the higher to neath the staurant is, I am aware, but wait for your order to be served the higher toned the restaurant is, I am aware, but wait for your order to be served the higher toned the restaurant is, I am aware, but wait for your order to be served the higher toned the restaurant is, I am aware, but wait for your order to be served the higher toned the restaurant is, I am aware, but wait for your order to be served the higher toned the restaurant is, I am aware, but wait for your order to be served the higher toned the restaurant is, I am aware, but wait for your order to be served the higher toned the restaurant is, I am aware, but wait for your order to be served the higher toned the restaurant is, I am aware, but wait for your order to be served the higher toned the restaurant is, I a

fore I had finished the third, and of the whole while I caught my breath after enumerating them. Then I read him a column of figures ranging from tens to hundreds of thousands, the length of a sheet of legal cap, and he had

ranging from tens to hundreds of thousands, the length of a sheet of legal cap, and he had furnished me an accurate aggregate the moment I finished.

Such an evidence of unexplained power will astonish the most credulous, but what must one think when such a character says that he is a living, walking chronometer, and proves the same before you can dispute it. He mistruses all men, and a financial consideration, together with the inducements of acquaintances, is necessary to set his tongue going, which done, he keeps you busy listening, for he talks like a cyclone, and calculates with the rapidity of electric pulsations. I employed him to be interviewed for one hour, and, desiring to test him as to his knowledge of time without giving him an opportunity to consult a timepiece, I asked:

"What is the time now, professor?" (He de"You you tit was a wan and sickly one.
"I am afraid, sir," said he, "that it is hardly cold enough yet for bear."
"Hafdly cold enough!" exclaimed the persistent customer. "You don't suppose I want cold bear, do you? You're afraid it's not cold bear, do you? They re nothing to me! Get me something to eat! That's all I ask of you! Do you mean to say that this establishment can't serve me any bear meat?"

The waiter, now in a state of almost utter collapse, mopped his face and stammered:
"I'm afraid—that is—I'm obliged to say, sit, that bear is not yet on our menu."

The customer bit his lip as if to suppress his indignation and tapped the table still more nervously with his knife. The waiter seemed to be on the point of calling for help when the customer said:

"You're cot bluefish of course?"

asked:

"What is the time now, professor?" (He delights to be called "professor.")

"Twenty-five and one-quarter minutes after 3," he replied. I reached for my watch to see if he was right, and before I could see he said:

"Your watch is one and one-quarter fast."

"How do you know?" I asked.

"I can't tell you, but I am right," he said.
And so he was, as the Western Union regulator proved. I then concluded to test him further, and resolved that I would say nothing of it when his hour was ended and note if he knew it. I maging my suverie when his the right. you know, so I told 'em to take Chartle Farwell in my place. You have a contract the property of the place of

ments a little later will show. The season is nearly over. A little later all will scatter to their homes or to those mysterious retreats where ladies disappear in the interval between the time when they leave their summer homes and before they reappear in the city.

"Tou appear to have caught 'em," observed the manager, as the leading actor came rushing lastly behind the scenes.

"Yes," said the actor, wiping the remains of a belated egg from the folds of his Roman toga and dodging a cabbage fired after him from one of the private boxes, "everything seems to be coming my way."—Chicago Tribune.

PREAKS OF PASHIO Some Funny Ones Noted Among the Dudes

and Swell Girls. 66 WHAT FUNNY NOTIONS IN A SMALL way fashion does develop," said . society woman the other day to a STAR reporter. "The latest thing is for a girl to have a particular flower that she calls her own and to leave it at the doors of houses where she is intimate instead of a card. A little bouquet of roses, if she affects that particular blossom, will supply buds enough for a morning's visit to her particular young women friends. Laid upon a silver salver, such a dainty bloom is a pleasant greeting, chaste and suggestive

THE DUDE AND HIS FLOWER. "Perhaps you haven't heard that irely correct and unexceptionable di present has the flower for his buttoned with a long stem, which must be permits stick out carelessly from under the lapel of coat. It seems a trifle, but of course such matters of no apparent moment that guish the really truly well-dressed man fro the mere imitator. The latter is always somewhat behind the mode and never up with it. For instance, just now he keeps on wearing a sash instead of a leather belt, which is the proper caper. By next season he will have caught on, and by that time the swell adopted further touches. BUGS AS ORNAMENTS.

"Two other novel points of fashion have to do with bugs and not plants. A little artificial spider-just one-should be attached to the veil. It must be small, green or gray, and as itselike as possible. For some time past women have warn veits with cobwebs embroidered apon them, but this is a later touch. The spider may appear on the cheek, the chin or the temple, according to taste. An imitation of the later to the chin or the temple, according to taste. and realistic caterpillar is an appropr addrnment for the hat or bonnet.

HE WAS AN EPICURE. His Disagreement With the Top and Bottom of a First-Class Bill of Fare

From the New York Sun. A man who looked hungry and with an air of dignity that ill comported with his misfit and well-worn garb, sat down at a table in a highpriced up-town restaurant.

"fetch me a venison steak and have it fat and "I beg pardon, sir!" said the waiter, with elevated eyebrows. "Venison steak, I said! fat and juicy!"

"Oh, sir!" said the waiter, "but the venison eason hasn't come in yet, sir." "Do you mean that you have no venison?" "Certainly, sir!"
"This is a first-class restaurant, air't it?"

Although the public has heard comething of said the man, looking about him as if he was "Rube" Field, the mathematical prodigy of afraid he had got in the wrong place. "Oh, yes, sir."
"And no venison?"
"Not out of season, sir!"

The hungry-looking stranger again looked at his surroundings apprehensively.

"Well," saidhe, "perhaps you could accommodate me with half a dozen brook trout. I want them crisp, but not frizzled till they are chip dry. Half a dozen will do."
"I am sorry, sir," said the waiter, with an apologetic shake of his head, "but the brook

"What!" exclaimed the stranger. "No brook "All the fault of the law, sir. We can give you salmon, sir."
"If I had wanted salmon I'd have ordered salmon." exclaimed the man. "I do my own

The waiter bowed meekly and said nothing. Finally, throwing himself back in his chair resignedly, the customer said:

"Well, fetch me a quail. Broiled, of course.

On toast. It's funny a fellow can't get any-thing but quail in these so-called way-up res-taurants. Fetch me a quail. I'll have to put up with it, I suppose." years. up with it, I suppose.

A look akin to pain spread over the waiter's special face. He hated to disappoint this fastidions customer, but there was no way to avoid it. "Very sorry, sir!" he said, again apologet-cally. "But it's the law again, sir. We posiically.

tively could not serve you a qual before the "November!" exclaimed the customer. "November!" exclaimed the customer, tap-ping nervously on the table with his knite.

brown gravy.

The waiter looked about him wearily. The perspiration trickled down his face. He attempted a smile as he turned to his customer again, but it was a wan and sickly one.

customer said:
"You've got bluefish, of course?"

"Oh, yes, sir!" replied the waiter, brighten-ing up and gaining strength.
"Certainly you have!" exclaimed the cus-tomer. "And bluefish are not fit to eat before October! Positively are not fit to eat before October!" The waiter grew weak in the knees again an

shed more perspiration.

"And I'll bet a dollar you can fetch me a sheepshead?" continued the customer.

"Finest in the market, sir," replied the waiter, once more with hope.

"Any man who can eat a sheepshead after once seeing the convergence of convergence.